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No 2

ONLY ONE BALLOT TAKEN.

Wallace Quits the Race Before Nomination.

W. J. STONE WILL SUCCEED G. G. VEST

Stone's Brief Speech of Thanks Before the Caucus.

The democratic caucus at Jefferson City Thursday night presented none of the sensational features predicted for it. There was only one name presented, William H. Wallace, who has made a long and vigorous canvass, authorized his name to be withdrawn from consideration before it was presented. He made a speech in which he reviewed his candidacy and expressed his entire submission to the will of the majority. Stone's name was put in nomination by Collin Selph, of St. Louis. There were many seconds to the nomination. The vote was unanimous. A committee was sent to wait upon the ex-governor. Wallace led Stone to the platform. His speech of acceptance was brief and was in part as follows:

"I accept the nomination, and can only hope by faithful and arduous service to accomplish something for my state and country. Recently I have been made the subject of the most scurrilous and mendacious attacks to which any public man has been subjected. I do not intend to forget the place where I stand to comment on the attacks on my integrity. I remember when other



democrats were similarly attacked by penny-a-liner journalistic brigands and Ishmaelish editors in the city of St. Louis. Other senators who were likewise attacked by these same editors are now praised by them. It may not be in the far future that some who have supported me tonight may aspire to the same office and they will be painted with cloven hoof and horns as I have been, and I will be pictured as a thing of beauty and joy forever. I put these things aside and place my foot upon them. If your action here tonight shall be ratified by the two houses, as I believe it will, I need not tell you that as your representative I will perform my duty.

"You know that I will stand with those democrats who will strive for just and equal taxation, who will oppose that system of robbery that segregates the interests of one part of the country from those of another. You know that whatever I can do I will do to exterminate these trusts. In my opinion the dealing with trusts depends more on the execution, rather than the enactment of the law. All trust made articles must be put on the free list.

I will attempt to do all I can to expand the commerce of the nation. I want to see the day come when our merchant ships will be swarming the sea and our flag on all the laughing waves of the ocean."

William Joel Stone was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1848. Hence his age is nearly 55 years. He moved to Missouri while a boy, was educated at the State University, and began the practice of law in Vernon county, at Nevada. He was elected prosecuting attorney

of Vernon county in 1873, and served two years. In 1876 he was elected on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. In 1884, while he was still practicing his profession in Nevada, he was elected to congress. He remained in congress for six years. In 1892 he was elected governor of the state, on retiring from which office in 1898 he resumed the practice of law, this time in St. Louis.

Mr. Stone has taken an active interest in politics all his life, but has not often sought office. One term as prosecuting attorney of his county, three terms as congressman from his district and one term as governor makes up the total of his official experience—twelve years out of thirty or more. Between his term as prosecuting attorney and his terms in congress ten years intervened; between his retirement from congress and his election as governor two years intervened; between his retirement from the governorship to his election to the senate six years have intervened. He is one of the few men who have been able to quit office and take it up again at will. With most men when the continuity of office holding is once broken it is impossible to resume it, and in Mr. Stone's case he has sometimes had to fight.

But fighting is the food that Mr. Stone lives on. It is the secret of the attachment of his friends and the hatred of his enemies. He is one of those men whose friends are the most ardent and whose enemies are the most bitter. He always fights in the open. He keeps no secrets except as to the future. He is a strict party man, always on the firing line. He is an energetic speaker but can hardly be called an orator. In the presentation of an academic question he is clear but uninteresting. But in time of stress and storm, when excitement runs high and debate waxed furious, then Mr. Stone's peculiar talents shine to the best advantage.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Stone will promptly take a leading place on the democratic side of the senate. What his talents are as a constructive statesman remains, in a measure, to be seen. So long as his party remains a minority party in the senate there will be little need of the constructive talent. There is little there for a democratic senator to do but to fight and to unearth and to expose and to shame. In abilities of this kind Stone will undoubtedly prove a worthy successor of Vest.

Democratic House Caucus.

The house democratic caucus Wednesday night resulted in the following nominations:

Speaker, James H. Whitecotton, Monroe.

Speaker pro tem, A. B. Duncan, Buchanan.

Chaplain, J. A. Russell, Bollinger.

Reporter, John A. Dale, Shelby.

Folder, Leah Crandall, Shannon.

Doorkeeper, James E. Clark, Morgan.

Enrolling clerk, R. V. Cooper, St. Louis.

Engrossing clerk, L. H. Musgrove, Greene.

Clerk, Joseph Tall, Clark.

Assistant clerk, Sld J. Wheeler, Salline.

Reading clerk, Jeff Pollard, St. Louis.

Assistant reading clerk, William Smith, St. Louis.

Senate Caucus.

The senate democratic caucus on Wednesday night nominated the following officers:

President, Thomas L. Ruby, Macon.

Secretary, Cornelius Roach, Jasper.

Assistant secretary, R. S. McClintock, Monroe.

Chaplain, W. F. Perry, Jackson.

Sergeant-at-arms, John Stevens, Dent.

Reporter, Charles E. Dewy, Cole.

Doorkeeper, J. E. Crumbaugh, Boone.

Folder, C. H. Colley, Pulaski.

Assistant folder, Mrs. Ada Knaup, Cole.

Pages, Glover Dowell, Lewis; John Collins, Jr., St. Louis; Raymond Buchanan, Monticau; Champ Farrell, Pike; B. Mitchell, Greene.

Dr. O. L. Kerr, of Independence, spent Wednesday here with his friend, Dr. Eckle.

INTERESTING GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

Dr. Arthur McDonald, Specialist of the Department of Education, Reports on Child Study.

A LABORATORY PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF MAN.

He Predicts that this Country will Lead the World in These Investigations.

For five or six years a special bureau of the department of education has been investigating the psychology of childhood for the light that may thus be thrown upon the subject of criminology. Many interesting deductions of a general character have been arrived at. Some of the deductions made by Dr. McDonald are as follows:

Children born in summer are taller than those born in winter, but children born in winter are mentally stronger than those born in summer. First born boys are superior mentally to second or later born. Blonde girls are less sensitive to pain than brunettes, but brunettes are physically superior to blondes. Children of well-to-do parents are taller and heavier than children of poor parents. The liver of the average boy of well-to-do parents is larger than the liver of the average boy of poor parents. Boys are lazier than girls, likewise they are more unruly and a larger per cent of them are dull.

If anybody doubts any of these statements, Dr. Arthur McDonald, specialist of the United States bureau of education, will prove each and every one of them and so many more of the same kind that the average seeker after information will be overwhelmed with his own ignorance. Since Pope declared that "the proper study of mankind is man" nobody has questioned it. Dr. McDonald contends that the only way to study man is to study children. It doesn't need an elaborate argument to prove the contention. The average adult man is mentally cracked and physically disorganized and at best can only be studied when he is locked up.

"A Plan for the Study of Man" is a public document printed by the senate. Various bills have been introduced to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes. Dr. McDonald thinks it is more important to study men of genius and talent than to devote all the energies of the scientists to unearthing statistics regarding criminals. "It may be added, says Dr. McDonald, 'the most important period of man's life to investigate is childhood. Children are easy to approach, their natures are open and if anything wrong is found it may be remedied much better than later in life. Children can be studied much more scientifically than adults. They are nearer to nature and have been less influenced by the evils of the world.' The author of 'A Plan for the Study of Man' makes the prediction that the study of children will first become a science in this country despite the fact that Europe regards us as a young nation and accords us little intellectual and scientific development.

Thousands of school children in Europe and America were examined before the tables and summaries were compiled for the pamphlet called 'A Plan for the Study of Man.' Among the American thousands were 20,000 Washington school children. The population of Washington comes from all parts of the union, and for this reason the author believes the conclusions reached would have a more general application to America as a whole than any other city which could be selected. While 5 per cent of Washington boys of American parentage may be said to be 'unruly,' only 11-100 of 1 per cent of the girls of American parents are 'unruly.' American boys are likewise more unruly by 1 per cent than boys born of foreign parents, while the girls born of American parents are less unruly than girls born of foreign parents. The girls have 5 per cent less dullness than the boys, but the author adds that this may result from

the fact that the girls reach maturity earlier than the boys. Children of American parentage are much brighter, if the examinations made in Washington hold good for the entire country, than children born of foreign parents. They are also brighter than children born of one foreign and one American parent, which seems to indicate that a mixture of nationalities is not always advantageous in its effect upon offspring. The same examinations show that children of the professional and mercantile classes are superior to the children of the laboring classes, which the author declares 'indicates that the advantages of good social conditions are favorable to mental brightness.' But if the children of the non-laboring classes are mentally brighter they are less robust and healthy and show a much higher per cent of sickness and nervousness than children of the laboring classes.

From the examinations conducted through public school teachers in Washington City, Dr. McDonald draws among others these conclusions:

"While most all children, boys especially, are lazy at times, there are nevertheless a number of children who seem to be chronically lazy. From the table we see that the dull boys have the highest per cent of laziness. It may be true also that their indolence is one of the causes of this dullness. Comparing all girls and boys, the boys will be seen to be much more lazy than the girls.

"While, of course, there is no standard of laziness, yet there are certain children whose excessive laziness is apparent to every teacher. This is also true in regard to unruly children. As we might expect, the boys are very much more unruly than the girls."

Dr. McDonald does not think it advisable to teach right handed people frees use of their left hand. "Recent investigation," he says, "shows that right handedness is natural, and that its superiority over the left hand increases with growth, also that the brightest pupils are, so to speak, more right handed than than the others. That suggests the modern tendency to become expert in one thing rather than be upon the surface of many things. The left hand does best when it supplements or helps the right hand. It is a general opinion that criminals have not only more left handed people among them, but they are also more expert with both hands than people in general. Sometimes the finger muscles of the pickpocket are cut, so that he can apply either hand with greater dexterity.

Through examinations conducted years ago it was discovered that children learn evil things much quicker than good. Every parent will testify to this great truth, but the Washington scientist supplements this information with the announcement that boys say it is wrong to steal, fight, break windows and get drunk, while girls are liable to think it wrong to get butter on one's dress or climb trees.

Great men, we also learn from Dr. McDonald, are largely sprung from parents in the prime of life. Great men even in early life are absent minded and in childhood imaginative. They are generally influenced greatly by some one person, but it does not seem to make any difference whether it is an aunt or other relative than the mother. The average age of the fathers when the great man-child was born was thirty-eight and the mother thirty. Eleven of fifty great men were only sons and sixteen, youngest sons.

A study of man through examinations of school children has proved the wisdom in declaring that the

child is spoiled when the rod is spared. "There is a time in many a boy's life," says the Washington scientist and philosopher, "when he thinks he is hard of everything, and it would seem that a good whipping is often the best way to cure this defect. Tenderness is excellent in most children, but there are certain natures on whom it is wasted because they simply abuse it." For parents who neglect their children Dr. McDonald has only words of execration. "As the parents have the heart and sympathy of the child," he says, "they can make it almost what they will. If they gave as much time and patience to the nurture of their children as they do to society, business, amusements and pets, much of the evil and crime in the world might cease. Unless children are brought up and trained well, and those provided for who have no proper home, there is little probability of making the world better. We must place the knife and fork in the child's hand if we wish them properly held. So morality, like etiquette, must be taught through repeated acts, that become a habit. There is perhaps nothing more to the individual, family and country than the moral education of children.

W. O. W. Installation and Banquet.

On Monday evening the Woodmen of the World publicly installed the newly elected officers. About two hundred of their invited friends, ladies and gentlemen, were present and witnessed the ceremony of installation according to the formulary of the order. The officers installed were as follows: Pearl R. Smith, consul commander; J. K. Taubman, adviser; Lieutenant; F. T. Hix, clerk; Daniel Ruebel, banker; L. G. Eckle, court; Philip Marshall, watchman; W. T. Price, sentry; Dr. C. T. Ryland, physician; E. D. Hix, manager.

The installation programme, which was given at the Woodmen's hall, was as follows:

Opening Ode.

Invocation.

Song—W. O. W. Quartette—Messrs.

St. Clair, Taubman, Price and Hix.

Installation.

Solo—Harry St. Clair.

Song—W. O. W. Quartette—Messrs.

St. Clair, Taubman, Price and Hix.

Then the company adjourned to Turner hall where the supper was served. The supper was an elaborate one served by caterer Wood. Prof. Stark's orchestra discoursed sweet music.

At the conclusion of the repast the new consul commander, Pearl R. Smith, addressed the audience in a brief speech, and as toastmaster introduced successively Elder R. B. Bricey, Dr. E. C. Gordon and Rev. H. A. Hohenwald, who responded to toasts. Professor Phillips then reviewed the services of the retiring consul commander, Harry Taubman, and expressed to him the thanks of the order. Mr. Taubman responded in an appropriate speech. Hon. J. E. Fitzgerald, of Kansas City, state deputy, was then introduced, who concluded the banquet programme with an inspiring speech.

The Woodmen organization is one of the most prosperous orders in the city, and their social occasions are always enjoyable—none more so than this last social effort.

Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the U. D. C.'s Wednesday afternoon the following officers were elected: Mrs. J. H. Campbell, president; Mrs. Leroy Farmer, 1st vice-president; Miss Kathryn Barron, 2d vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Groves, recording secretary; Miss Pearl Reeder, corresponding secretary; Miss Jennie Aull, treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Hyde, historian.

Crosses of Honor.

Distribution of crosses of honor by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will be made at the court house January 10th in connection with an interesting programme of public exercises. The full programme will be printed later.

Miss Maude Shelby, of Monette, Mo., and G. W. Shelby, Fontenac, Kas., came in last night to look after business matters and visit friends.

DEATH OF LEWIS NEALE.

After a Painful Illness he Passed Away Friday Morning.

MOST OF HIS FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

Born in West Virginia, he has Lived Here 47 Years.

Died, at the Commercial hotel, at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning, January 9, after a painful illness of ten days, Mr. Lewis Neale, aged 72 years. At his bedside were his two sisters, Miss Mary Neale and Mrs. J. C. Shackelford, his brother, Joseph Neale, his wife and two daughters, Miss Minnie Neale and Mrs. Guy Hager. He had been an intense sufferer until the last hour, when all pain ceased and after pleasant conversation with his family he quietly passed away.

Lewis Neale was born near Parkersburg, in Wood county, West Virginia, February 6, 1831, and came to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1855. He was the seventh of a family of twelve children, Emeline, Robert, Lucy, Elias, Isaac, Mary, Lewis, Martha, Samuel, Wesley, Joseph and William. Of these four are now living: Miss Mary and Joseph Neale, of Page City, this county; Mrs. J. C. Shackelford, of Sweet Springs, and William Neale of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

In 1868 he married Miss Jennie McCausland, who, with three children, survive him. They are Mrs. C. C. Parker (Julia) of Los Angeles, California; Miss Minnie, a librarian in the Kansas City public library; and Mrs. Guy Hager (Florence) of Chicago. During the first years of his residence in this county Mr. Neale was a farmer.

Some time after his marriage Mr. Neale moved to Lexington, where he engaged in business. With the exception of a few years spent in Dallas, Texas, and a few years at Marshall, Mo., he has lived here ever since.

Friday morning the body was taken to the residence of J. H. Hall. The funeral service will be held in the Methodist church, of which he was a devoted member, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. J. C. Given, his pastor, assisted by Dr. E. C. Gordon, of the Presbyterian church, conducting the services. Interment will take place in Machpelah cemetery.

Mr. Neale was one of the most kindly, unselfish, and sympathetic of men, known to everybody almost in the county and beloved of all.

Stephens Going to St. Louis.

It is announced that former Governor Lon V. Stephens will move soon to St. Louis. He will sever his connection with the Central Missouri Trust Company, of Jefferson City, and will devote his time to looking for investments for his personal fortune. Change does not mean that he will quit taking an interest in politics. The little ex-governor is a fighter, he bites the men who are in control of the Democratic party in this state; and he may be depended on to keep on attacking and opposing them as long as he thinks his attacks or opposition may hurt them. As is well known, Mr. Stephens is wealthy; and his ability as a business man is never questioned. It will not be surprising, therefore, if, regardless of the part he plays in politics, he soon gains a high place among the business men of St. Louis.

U. C. V. Meeting.

Members of the Lexington Camp United Confederate Veterans are requested to meet at the store of Geo. P. Venable Saturday, January 10, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Lewis Neale, who was a member of this organization.

J. Q. PLATTENBURG, Commander.

Much Improved.

Mrs. Lucille Robinson, who has been dangerously ill for more than two weeks, is now very much improved. It is hoped that she may speedily recover.

Miss Lillie Driscoll returned Friday morning from a visit to relatives in Sweet Springs.